TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1846.

In Democratic Whig General Committee, New York, May 22, 1246.
Restored, That it be recommended to the Democratic Whig Electure in the Gity to meet at the usual places of meeting in their respective Wards, on Wednesday evening meeting in their respective Wards, on Wednesday evening May 29, at 8 o'clock, unless some other time and place for the purpose of nominating candidates, and adopting such the meeting of nominating candidates, and adopting such the description of Delegates to the entering City Convention.

J. H. FIRKET,
G. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretaries.

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Travelers and others leaving the City in the after ed that an Evening Edition of The Tribune is printed every day, containing the Stock Sales, Markets, News by the Southern mail, &c. up to 3 o'clock-By inquiring of the Newsboys for the Evening Edition of The Tribune every one will be able to take with him the latest news up to the time of leaving the City.

The Evening Edition of The Tribune will contain all the additional information which may be received from the Army up to the hour of our afternoon pa

Should any thing of very decided importance reach us this forencou we will immediately issue an Extra, but no Extra will be published from The Tribune office unless we teem the news of great importance.

OUTSIDE .- First Page .- From the Seat of War ; Pecuniary Effects of the War; The Road to Mexico; Military Arragements-Mr. Benton's Bill; Letter from Hon. Luther Severance; Excise Returns; Letters from Albany, &c. Pourth Page.-From the Cape de Verda; Things in Canada; Sale of Stocks; Marine Journal; List of Letters re maining in the Post Office.

Abhorred be War!

The humane, reflecting reader of Man's History is sickened by the constantly recurring details of battles and batchery-by accounts of the bappiness sacrificed, the privations endured, by thousands afte thousands in gathering from remote corners of the earth to maim and slaughter each other. Mere depravity, however great, is not enough to account for this; no devils could be found silly enough thus to torture themselves first, then one another. Sheer Madness is the very least explanation that is ade

Looking closely and steadily at the matter, we detect the cause of this horrible jangle, or at least a sure clue to it. War ravages Nations, officts and destroys People, but strengthens Governments. exalts Rulers, and enables them to enrich their fanor. ites with the spoil of plundered Millions. The lody ing of the Commissary or Contractor is rapidly transformed into a baronial castle , his suddenly acquired estate is fattened with the gore of countless soldiers, the tears of innumerable widows and orphans; and while thousands are shivering and freezing for want the humble dwellings which War has desireved

is family rest secure in lordly halls and roll in lux ry. Barke, we believe, said of this class, that by means of war, 'their equipages shine like meteors their palaces rise like exhalations. Well can they afford to prate of Patriotism, 'right or wrong,' and bribe venal orators with some share of their plander to inflame the passions of the dape? multitudes, and fool them into enlisting to be shot at for some beggarly shilling or two a day, and that often unpaid. Will the mass never become wise enough to detect and scout this swinding game of Murder Suppose a Government to be weak or profligate

-a cause by no means ansupposable-and, therefore in danger of incurring popular odlum or contempt. It desires to be strong in the public confidence, but without the virtue or the capacity to deserve that confidence. It has one unfailing resort—to pick a quarrel with some other Government. That at once withdraws pablic attention from its own crimes or vices; gives it a hold on the popular facilings; enaall upon sil the People to "sup that is, to rally around and on hold the Executive in whatever he may propose.

my hy is stopped—all watchfulness set aside-

ord put abroservedly into the hands of th his Magistrate, to be wielded at his pleasure—the latter against his enemies, the former in behalf of his friends. All who question the policy or the justice of his course are at once denounced as traitors and enemies of the country. Thus thousands are bribed by office and gold to cry up the war; all murmurs are stifled as treasonable; and when at last dissater or utter exhaustion of resources compels a return to Peace, a countless host of pensioners. cripples, placemen and fund-holders are provided to eat up the avails of honest Labor for fifty or a hundred years to come. The poor man's children must go to rest hungry and grow up in ignorance, in or-der that the favorites of Rulers may glitter in 'orders' and stars, and riot on the spoils of a People .-Such is War. Such is a small portion of the cost

of the infamous cheat styled Glory. -Of all Wars ever fomented, we remember nonmore nefarious in its origin, more wanton and atrocious, than that in which we are now plunged by our Rulers and the Land-Jobbers and Slave-Jobbers whose money, exertions and lies have made those instruments of their capidity our Rulers. The bloody willsing of some Wars was measurably redeemed by the daring evinced in commencing them; but this War is as cowardly as it is wicked. A wealthy, enlightened and powerful Republic of Twenty Millions of People is attempting to humble and despoi an ignorant, enfeebled, distracted Nation of Seven Millions, and these in good part semi-barbarous Aborigines of this Continent! The giant who should beat a cripple would be a hero in comparison.

Just think of the pretexts for this War, of which the cry of injuries unredressed is the most specious. though utterly deceitful. Mexico owes certain present or former citizens of the United States several millions for property illegally taken or destroyed within her borders. The claimants went to Mexico to trade or manufacture, and, in the Military contmotions there so frequent, their property has been unjustly confiscated or destroyed. Although the Mexican Nation did not authorize this spoliation, it is fairly bound to make it good, just as Massachusetts ought-to pay for the Convent and Philadelphia for the Churches that fell a prev to mob violence within their borders. Mexico does not disente the justice of the claim; on the contrary, she has fully timore, to their great disappointment and probable damage. admitted it, adjusted the amount, paid part of it, and was going on to pay the residue, when we broke up our friendly relations by uniting our destinjes with those of the Texans, a people with whom she was openly at War. She fairly and seasonably warned us that she should consider such Annexation an act of War: our own leading Statesmen, of all parties. gave us like warning. But we rushed on to Annex. in defiance of every warning, and not only took Texas, but claimed a great deal with it which never belonged to Texas. Thus wronged and menaced. Mexico withdrew her Minister and stopped paying the installments due us. She ought surely to pay but shall we, while several of our States openly repudiate their Public Debts, and refuse to make provision even for paying the Interest-while even our General Government refuses to pay our own plundered citizens the very sums due them for old French Spoliations, assumed by the Federal Government in the Louisiana Treaty more than forty years ago-shall we butcher Mexicans because their bankrupt Government has not paid us in full for Spoliations committed within the last dozen years?

- The refusal to receive Mr. Slidell is another false pretext for this War. Mexico only consented to receive a Special Commissioner to attempt an adjustment of the Texas business, having withdrawn her own Minister from Washington on the triumph of Annexation, considering it an act of War, and formally terminated all regular Diplomatic intercourse with us. But we sent her a regular Plenipotentiary instead of a Special Commissioner, and insisted on opening negotiations generally, which she refused to do. So Mr. Slidell was not received. Let those who have been led to believe that we ought to go to War for this only consider that the letter of our own Consul at Mexico, giving the confidential reasons of the Mexican Government (Herrera's) in December last, for regretting the unexpected appearance of Mr. Slideli there, and wishing him re-called or his progress to the Capital delayed, was not published by The Union with the other documents

transmitted by the President, but suppressed and a meager, partial synopsis given instead! Is not here evidence of conscious guilt?-When our Government sent Mr. Cushing out to China to make a Treaty, he was invested with two commissions, one as a regular Minister Plenipotentiary, the other as a Special Commissioner, of which be was to use either as circumstances should dictate. He used the latter only. Our Government desired Peace with China; had it desired a just Peace with Mexico only, it would have done likewise in Mr. Slidell's case. Being bent on War, it took an opposite course.

As to the pretence that Texas rightfully extends to the Rio Grande, the man who sets it up would here, the "divorce" of the Government from Banks take any pocket-book that he thought he could keep and of the Army and Navy from either pay or raby fair or foul means. Texas never had jurisdiction waters of that river ever participated in or openly as possible from its resources to encounter it, while sympathized with the Texan revolt; there never was an election held nor a writ served under the the Rocky Mountains to the Gulf. San Isabel and Thirteen Millions lying idle in the Treasury, the the spot occupied by Gen. Taylor's troops opposite Government's agents have been buying Pork with Matamoros were just as much Mexican territory at drafts at \$13} when he might have bought any all times up to our Military occupation of them as quantity of it for cash at \$10% hiring Steamboats at Vera Cruz or Matamoros. Our officers on the spot have written home letters, speaking of their encampment in the heart of the Mexican province of the Mexicans in allowing us to drive them before us assistance volunteered by these rascally Federal over the Rio Grande, plant our cannon in battery opposite that City, and cut up their plantations with our entrenchments and fortresses." When our Army crossed the Colorado, the Mexican chief, Col. Canales, warned them to desist-that they were invading Mexican territory, and that he should fire on them if they advanced farther. They, obeying orders, advanced, and he retreated without firing .-San Isabel was fired by the Mexicans at Gen. Tay lor's approach. Finally, after every other provoca tion had been tried, our fleet blockaded the mouth of the Rio Grande, cutting off the supplies of the Mexican army, and compelling them to fight or starve. The issue has been War, as was expected and desired.

-Every few years, in time of profound peace, some respectable old person-woman, we had nearsaid, but we have a regard for old women-goes ound the country getting this eminent Statesman that gallant General and various dignitaries of all sizes, to sign a paper setting forth their condemnation of War. This is published in the newspapers and good, easy souls exult at the prospect thus afforded of a bastening Millennium. The next thing wo know, War comes along; and those valient dends of Peace are all as damb as oysters! But the world shall realize that there are friends of Peace who dare be faithful to their cause, in defiance of whole Parks full of patriotic Hhynderses and Slamms. Should such prove few, (which we do not believe,) the more shame to those whose craven silence or outright desertion makes them so.

· Extract of a letter from an officer in our Army, to the Spirit of the Times, dated

"CAMP opposite Matamoros, April 19, 1846. "Our situation here is an extraordinary one. Right in is enemy's country, actually occupying their corn and col-m fields, the people of the soil leaving their homes, and the enemy's country, ton fields, the people of the soil leaving iner ton fields, the people of the soil leaving with colors with a small handful of men, marching with colors with a small handful of men, marching with colors with a small handful of the very guns of flying and drums beating, right under the very guns one of their principal cities, displaying the star-spangle I their principal cities, displaying the star-spangled or as if in defiance under their very nose, and they with an army twice our size, at least, sit quietly down, and make not the least resistance, not the first effort to drive the invaders off. There is no parallel to it.

Cutting it Fat!

The Courier & Enquirer, which has played Lady Candor to the Texas Iniquity throughout, now counsels magnanimity and mercy to the Mexicans, as follows:

"Having proved that with the sword we can succeed, let us be the first to propose to sheathe it again, and revive negotiation. Although possessing the giant's strongth, let us never use it like a giant. As a matter of course, we are entitled to insist upon Mexico paying the expenses of the war; and is insisting upon this, we may inside a light that the Ric Grands in satisfied 55 and thous upon Mexico paying the ting upon this, we may to latitude 35, and thence lary between the two Remade by Mittons, and the Parse

That is to say, we are to rob her of all her terris tory this side of the Rio Grande, and all on the other side from the 35th to the 42d degree of North latitude, or about 500 miles in width across the Continent to the Pacific, including all Santa Fé. Upper California, and the vast region between them! Is not this rather early to unmask the game so fully? May not other nations have a word to say? And are we sure the Mexicans consider themselves con-

Our Correspondence from the Sent of War. A regular Correspondent of the The Tribune is in attendance on the Army of Gen. Taylor, and keeps us promptly advised of all important events in that quarter. Sometimes it happens that our Correspondent meets with difficulty in sending off his least as early as intelligence by any other channel. We publish this morning from our Correspondent a graphic Diary of the 'glorious Three Days' between Point Isabel and the American Camp opposite Mat-

The Triumphs of Temperance.

CATTARAUGUS Co .- No License -- Carrolton, Conewango, Dayton, Ellicottville, Franklinville, Farmersville. Freedom, Great Valley, Hinsdale, Leon, Mansfield, Machias, Napoli, Otto, Olean, Perrysburgh, Persia, Portville, Rice, Randolph, Yorkshire, License-Ashford, Burton. Coldspring, Humphrey, Little Valley, Lyndon, New Albion.

QUEENS Co .- No License-North Hempstead 66, Oyster Bay 72, Flushing 46, Newtown 39-223,-License-Hempstead 50, Jamaica 112-162.

Accommodation to Travelers The Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company was doing a heavy business last week, and doubtless still is, in consequence of the National Fair, making a net profit of thousands, yet affording no adequate acdations in return. Several trains started from Washington with more passengers than seats, having several men standing out on the platforms all around, which passengers are usually prohibited to do from fear of acci-Then the trains were so heavy that they could not be (or at any rate were not) taken through in season to connect with the Philadelphia line, and so hundreds of passengers were compelled to wait over a day or night in Balhas reason to expect extra passengers for days in succession, it should have in readiness extra cars not only but lo comotives also, and use them. Every body else is glad to obtain extra custom on like terms, and Railroads should covet to deserve such windfalls as much as others do. In our judgment, every passenger detained over a train in ty of Jebovah. Baltimore or Washington by the resulting delays has a clear right of action against the Railroad company for whatever damage he has sustained.

All the Southern trains waste too much time in making stops, and especially in transferring passengers to and from steamboats on their several routes. The Philadelphia and Baltimere line, via Chesapeake Bay, is especially remiss here. When a train of three hundred passengers is stopped five minutes extra to let the conductor take a glass of grog with due deliberation, we think there is a screw loose somewhere.

Our New-York and Philadelphia line, via Trenton and Brunswick is a good deal better than the Southern lines, but it has some bad habits. Starting beand time, especially at Philadelphia, is one of these. Going back two or three miles to give an opposite train a nce to pass, is another. It does seem that so profitable a Road eacht to afford at least three or four miles of donble track on the smooth, easy ground where the two trains usually meet. Tell us why this cannot or should not be not time to start the Day trains each day at 8 o'clock A. M. instead of 9? It would give our business men whance to visit Philadelphia, transact their business, and return the same day. So to Philadelphians here. nany are now compelled to push right on through Philadelphia without stopping, when there. Surely the Direc tors would like to accommodate their customers as far as

T. VAN RENSSELAER, serves up Green Peas with Salmon, Lamb, or any thing else you choose at his new stand under the N. E. corner of Nassau and John sts. He means to be well supplied with Strat berries as soon as they are fit to eat and worth the price asked for them. All delicacies and substantials in theh

MRS. EMMA WILLARD is now traveling through the Southern States for her health, and with the view of publishing a book of travels

These Horrid Banks! The New-Orleans correspondent of the Courier

Enquirer writes that & Enquirer writes that
"Up to this moment the Quarter Master here is entirely
destitute of funds. His supplies continued to be bought on
credit, and but for the liberality of one or more banks of
this city, who have advanced him largely on his personal
pledge to refund it from the first moneys placed at his control, he would not have been able to have furnished the
means for sending forward the volunteers!!!"

If this delightful Administration can only succeed in getting two or three more Wars on hand, the Tariff cut down and the Sub-Treasury established. with such agencies as Robert J. Walker at the head of its Finances and Jesse Hoyt for Sub-Treasurer tions, will be complete. Although it was known that over one foot of land watered by the Rio Grande or the storm of War was likely at any moment to burst its tributaries; no single individual living on the in the South-West, and our Army was sent as far Gen. Taylor was authorized to call for troops from the nearest States, yet it now seems that no money authority of Texas on the waters of that river, from | was provided to arm or provision them, and, with \$16,000 per month which he might have bought with money for two or three months' hire, and so on. (If any one suspects gouging here, don't let him Tamoulipus-and marveling at the meekness of say we asserted it) And it seems that, but for the Whig Aristocratic British engines, the Banks, the loss to the Treasury would have been much greater.
Once 'divorce' the Government from all dealings with Banks, and the ay the brokers and shavers will make their ten to forty per cent. on every pur-chas will be a caution to the Hards and the Taxpayers.

Southern Methodist Convention. Correspondence of The Trib

Риттявской, Мау 22d, 1846. The Select Comm ee, to whom the subject of a Book Concern for the M. E. Church, South, was yesterday referred, reported a series of Resolutions .-The first provided for three weekly papers-one at Charlesten, one at Richmond, and the other at Nashville, which papers are now in successful operation; and for a Quarterly

Second: for the publication of the Discipline and General Minutes, where it could be done on the best terms.

Third: that no farther steps be taken at present to estab-

Third: that he has the seeds a set of the partial side a publishing house.

Fourth: that the Commissioners that should be apjointed according to the plan of separation, should pass all
oney and other assets that might come into their hands,
wer to the Book Agent.

The Sob resolution provided for the disbursement of any

over to the Book Agent.

The fifth resolution provided for the disbursement of any dividends that might come into the hands of the Agent or Commissioners, for the Annual Conferences.

The Sixth provided for the appointment of Book Agents and a Book Committee.

The seventh previded for the securing of all property, to the M. E. Church, South, to which they had a plant and the property of the securing of the secu

The seventh previded for the securing of all property, to the M. E. Church, South, to which they had a right, and which might come into the hands of the Agents. The eighth provided for the collection of funds for estab-lishing a publishing house, after 1848 to 1850. The Conference proceeded in the discussion of the Re-Mr. Schon, of Cincinnati, said he was opposed to the es-

Mr. Sehon, of Cincinnati, said he was opposed to the establishment of a publishing house at present for several reasons. The finances of the country are in a deranged condition—exchanges are very high. The finances of the M. E. Church were in an unsertied state, and the finances of the M. E. Church, South, are in an uncertain state. He said efforts to collect funds at this time would be greatly erlippled—let the M. E. Church deny them their legal and equitable rights, then they would have an appeal to the people that would meet a response every where.—That this course was not to be considered as succumbing to the M. E. Church at all. It was only taking that course when they would best subserve their own interests. by which they would best subserve their own interests.

After some farther discussion, Mr. Winans of Mississip offered a series of resolutions as a substitute for so much the Report as related to a Book Concern. Their first res-olution provided for the appointment of a Book Agent and three depositories—one at Charleston, one at Richmond, and the other at Louisville. Second, that a Book Commito give advice to the Agent; and third, that the Age hall be authorized to take charge of all assets of t Church that may be ready for him, and invest ording to the advice of the Book Committee; and four-hat he Report to the Annual Conferences and to the Ge After some explanations and general remarks in refer-

ence to the details, the substitute was adopted. Thus the The M. E. Church, South, has several important fields of missionary labor. There are a number in destitute por-tions, to white people—several to the indians, Germans and French; but their great field of missionary labor is among the Slaves; and they are cultivating this field with great

Industry and zeal.

The Conference will probably adjourn in the early part of next week. Very respectfully B.

P. S.—Mr. Schen resigned the office of Missionary Secretary, and they have just appointed Mr. Stephenson of Kentucky. They have selected St. Louis as the seat of their next Conference.

To the Editor of The Tribune

If you can spare a small space in your paper, in these exciting times, to insert the following, you will blige one of your readers. I am far advanced in years; I recollect something

of the Revolutionary War ; I heard the guns echo not captured until he had arrived within five miles of our from the field of battle, and remember the agony of my mother, who had already lost two promising | The Mexicas force was about 2000, and Captain T. had besons in the War. I was in the prime of life at the tween \$0 and 60 men. commencement of the present century, during the without consideration, in the excitement of the day by the popular cry of patriotism. I examined the principles and read the passing events of the late war with England and saw enough of it connected to the purpose of rendering war with England, and saw enough of it, connected with the history of contending nations, to perceive the false maxim " of preserving peace by being pre pared for war, and when it existed, to prosecute it with the greatest vigor in order to stop its progress."
Though it is not my design now to controvert these questions, yet I will add that Louis Philippe, in his courteous reply to the Committee of the Peace So-ciety, which was in substance, "that the very means adopted to prevent war by preparation, often provoked and occasioned war." But there is a new axiom started recently, and is generally advocated at this period of war, which I have not seen quesat this period of war, which I have not seen ques-tioned by any religious or secular paper, except some observations in The Tribune. I wish to con-fine my brief remarks to those only who believe in the Divine authority of the Bible. The amount of the axiom is this: whenever a nation declares war, no matter how unjustly or impolitic, then every in-dividual of the nation is bound to support it with all his payer, whether morally right or were well as the his power, whether morally right or wrong, even t the direct violation of the high authority of Jebovsh if only the constituted authorities give the command. This involves the absurd doctrines of obeying men rather than God, and doing evil that good may come Never were sentiments advanced better calculated to destroy the moral foundations of society. A small majority in a Republican Government my be tempted by sinister motives to declare war, which they would not do, if they did not expect from the very act the community would feel bound to support it, however unrighteous. Conscientious persons would sooner die as martyrs, than regard the authority of Man more than that of God, or violate their consciences by doing evil that good may come. The ancien martyrs might have prevented bodies, if they had consented to obey the powers that then existed, and violated the authority of the God of Heaven and earth. I believe in obeying every requisition of the lawful governments of this world which are not contrary to the higher authori-

Rights of Man.

Reported for The New-York Tribune. At the opening of the Anniversary of the 'American and Foreign Sabbath Union' at Boston, on the evening of the 24th instant, the Secretary, Rev. Dr. Edwards, made some remarks which might be considered rather new to such as are accustomed to contemplate the Rights of Man simply in his relations to his fellow man, without reference to a higher Power. We live, said he, in a day when Jehovah is preparing to "magnify His word above all His name." And one way "magnify His word above all His name." And one way in which He seems to he doing this, is by showing that natural and moral laws coincide; and, so far as they relate to man, are alike binding on the conscience. They illustrate each other. Both come from the same great Lawgiver; and both, when properly observed, tend to the same most happy results. Providence is rapidly extending and deepening the conviction in men that they depend on the Supreme Ruler for all their blessins; and that they have no rights or privileges but these derived from Him. And especially, of late, has the conviction been deepened, that among the numerous privileges some chain to possess, the right to work seven days in a week is not one of them. Such a right, except in reference to works of necessity and mercy, no man ever had. Such a right, no individual and no human Government can lawfully presume to give or take. By the usurpathon of such a prerogative, men take. By the usurpation of such a prerogative, men violate the satural, as well as noral, laws of Heaven— And this course not only enhances their criminality, bu often brings them to an untimely grave. These facts Or, E. said, were fully and strikingly illustrated in the Permanent Sabbath Documents, which have been publahed in our principal cities, in four different languages, and of which about 100,000 copies have already been

We are gratified to learn that Rev. John L. Watson, late Associate Rector of Trinity Parish, Boston, has accepted the unanimous invitation to the Rectorship of Grace Church in this city. Mr. Watson has been some ten years Associate Rector of Trinity Church in Boston, in the Rectorship of which the present Bishops of New-Jersey and Vermont were formerly associated.

Camp at Point Isann, May 9, 1846.

"The fight goes bravely on."-An express just in from General Taylor, tells us the gratifying story that he has succeeded in cutting his way through the Mexicans with a loss much less than could have been expected. The Mexicans may be regarded

This Camp (Santa Isabel) is composed almost entirely of Sailors, baving about 800 of these brave fellows and 200 Marines from the squadron of Commodore Conner. There are about 200 Infantry here

We hourly expect reinforcements from New-Orleans, and shall doubtless make the best of our way o Matamoros as soon as our force is increased to

General Taylor had only 2100 men with him when he left here on the evening of the 7th with about 200 baggage wagons loaded with provisions, for which he had left his Camp. Maiamoros is completely de-stroyed! and our troops opposite that City, held their own bravely when last heard from although much less than half the number of their opposers.

tot over 350 at most.
I am sorry to inform you that Captains Ringgold and Page are wounded, floubiless mortally.

Col. Worth's loss is said to be irreparable. I am MILES.

9 o'clock P. M .- We know nothing about the mails, and I write at random. I am told that my letter of the 8th has not yet gone—a disappointment of the worst kind, as it contained intelligence valuable only as far as it might be early.

I have just seen Lieutenant Steel, who left the battle-field at 5 o'clock this afternoon. He says the loss of the Mexicans, in killed, cannot be less than four hundred, one hundred and fifty of which were left unburied. General Taylor's loss was not over seventy killed and wounded, forty-three of whom are at this moment passing my tent on their way to the hospital tents. Almost every one has lost a limb. Lieutenant Blake was accidentally shot by his own pistol this morning. Major Ringgold is in, and is quite comfortable. His wound is through both thighs. Capt Page's mouth and jaw are en-

tirely shot away.

The force of the Mexicans making the attack on The lorce of the Mexicans making the autors of Taylor's detachment, is said positively to exceed six thousand, most of which is very good cavalry—the latter certainly, they say, over three thousand. A great many of Taylor's troops were with the wagons, and it is astonishing that he is not de-

Arista was with his troops yesterday, but Mejia artists was with his troops years.

It is said, by three prisoners who came in last evening, that Arista was disgusted with the conduct of his troops, and refused to have any thing more to do with them. The firing recommenced an hour ago, after a suspension of nine Whather it is a Matamora or at or ten hours. Whether it is at Matamoros, or at Gen. Taylor's position, we cannot tell. The battle was fought eighteen miles from here. As my guard mounts on the ramparts at 4 o'clock,

MILES. I must try for a sleep. Yours, 10th.—The Mexicans rallied last night and made

another vigorous assault on the wearied heroes of Taylor's party. The result has been a splendid response party. The terms, and the capture of victory on the part of our army, and the capture of Mejia!! Our fellows deserve ten times the glory of the lowest as I suppose superior bravery to that exhibited by them was never imagined.

I have been through the hospitals to-day and can not express my feelings upon the glorious subject. Every man that I met, except three poor Mexicans, gloried in his fate. Poor Ringgold employs all his native fire in branding his description of the battle on the minds—the hearts—of his listeners. Doctor Foley, his physician, tells me that he has no hope of Page is worse than dead. Blake died yesterday afternoon. Major Brown, who was left by Taylor in command of the fort opposite Matamo-ros, has been killed. The express cannot tell the exact number of killed on either side in last night's engagement—but thinks our total loss less than seventy. The Mexicans fought very well, and their loss is tremendous. Arista is also said to have been captured, but the news is so good that I will not take the word of the express officer for the fact. But I am ordered to get ready to move upon Matamoros. Dispatches will leave at once for New-Orleans. Yours,

The following letter from a brave and highly accomplished officer will be found to contain many importance particulars in detail which have not be fore reached us. The statements published in The Tribune from our correspondents may always be implicitly relied upon. It will be seen that the main facts of the letter have reached us from other quarters and have been already published.

Correspondence of The Tribune. POINT ISABEL, Texas, May 6th, 1846. Messas, Greelet & McElrath-Gentlemen: As to the affair of Capt. Thornton's, you are by this time well informed, and I need only say that himself, Capt. Hardee, Lt. Kane and 45 men are prisoners of war in Matamoros. The Captain succeeded in getting through the fence, and was camp. Lt. Mason and several of the men were killed .-

Lt. PORTER and a small party of Infantry were attacked a party of Raucheres about the 10th or 12th

After Capt. Thornton's affair, the General placed all hands at work on the Fort for the purpose of rendering it defensible, intending to finish it, to leave a suitable garrison, and then to move with all his available troops after his trisin of stores and provisions. For several days, every thing in Matamoros seemed to indicate a grand movement of their troops in some direction, and as far as we could judge, they were contemplating an attack on Point Isabel, which is our grand depot, and the base of all our operations. On the latt Matamoros appeared to be entirely described, and Gen. Taylor threw the 7th Infanty, Li. Braga's Light Artillery and Capt. Loud's Battery of four 18-pounders into the work, and started with his army at 4 o'clock P. M. for Pt. Isabel. We marched rapidly but cautiously, for we expected to be attacked, and laid down on our arms in the prairies about 2 o'clock at night, having marched twenty miles without meeting any loe. We moved again at 5 o'clock, and meeting any foe. We moved again at 5 o'clock, and reached Isabel about 12 M., on the 2d. The enemy had crossed the Rio Grande about ten miles from this place, and encamped a few miles from our camp in the prairies. Finding that we were in force, and that we had headed Finding that we were inforce, and that we had headed them off they turned their course up the River, and moved toward our front. At 40 'clock A. M., on the 3d, we were aroused by rapid and heavy discharges of artil-lery in the direction of Matamoros. The firing was very brisk for near three hours, and

The firing was very brisk for near three hours, and then became less frequent. The bombardment was continued throughout the 3d. 4th and 5th, and still continues, night and day. Sunday evening, Capt. May started with a squadron of cavairy and a small command of Capt. Walker's for the purpose of observation, and of getting some communication with the Fort. He found bodies of troops in the prairies and charged one Mexican squadron, but they field for the chapparel. The gallant Captain smelt the rat, and gave up the chase. Capt. May returned in the moraing, having left Capt. Walker behind. Capt. W. succeeded in getting through the chapparel, (nine miles) although full of Mexicans, and communicated with Major Brown. He remained until

chapparel, (nine miles) sithough full of Mexicans, and communicated with Major Brown. He remained until night, and returned with great difficulty on the morn of the 5th. When Capt. Walker left, the Mexicans had fired 1500 shot at the work, and thrown a few shells into it, and only one man had been killed. They had three or four times as many gins as we.

Now for our artillery practice, which is highly creditable. At the third fire their 18-pounder was dismounted and the pieces thrown into the air, by American shot. After this the next most troublesome customer was similarly disposed of, and the same course pursued until every gun was dismounted. When the brave Capt. W. left the Mexicans had only two mortars, which they fred occasiongun was dismounted. When the brave Capt unit every Mexicans had only two mortars, which they fired occasionally. This speaks well for our target firing, especially when it is a fact that we had but 150 rounds to each gun. Had the troops been furnished with a Paixhan gun and a few mortars Matamoros would have met a hard fate. The 18-pounders are under the command of Capt Lord, who formerly was at Fort Hamilton; the battery of 6-pounders under command of Leat. Bragg, and will prove des ructive in case of an assault. The enemy will doubtless assault the work, and are sure to be repulsed, for braver men never lived. The gailant Brawn has halled his colors to the mast and will never surrender. The Mexicans fired accurately, but their and will never surrender. The Mexicans fired accurately, but their powder was weak and their shot had not sufficient momentum. Their shells would not explode, and hence so few of our men were killed er hurt. I hope my next may come from the city of Matamoros. Yours, &c.

Particulars of the Battle-Bravery of the American Officers and soldiers-Their Hu-mane Treatment to their Captured and Wounded Enemies-Arrival of Gen. Vega at New-Orleans, &c.

New-Orleans, &c.
From the N.O. Com. Bulletin Extra. May 17.
The U.S. steamer Col. Harney, arrived at halfpast two o clock this morning, bringing as prisoners
of war the Mexican General VEGA, and Licentenant. PRADA and VELEZ. Lt. Col. MARTINES, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. VEGA, accompanied his Chief volun-POINT ISABEL, May 12, 1846.

By the last departure I wrote you briefly of the operations of the Army up to the time of the bombardment of the Fort opposite Matamoros, and the movement of Gen. Taylor with the main body to this place, for the purpose of strengthening its defences. Having effected this, he marched, without waiting

Important from the Seat of War Direct Infantry and Duncan's Battery. A daring reconnoisance by Capt. J. E. Eleke. showed the enemy's line to be of nearly twice the strength of ours, with heavy reserves in

the chapparel.

The Mexicans opened the action with their artillery, the The Mexicans opened the action with their artillery, the range of which was hardly great enough to reach our line which was moving slewly forward and some got into the hottest of their shot and their fire was returned from all our Batteries, and I venture to say that no field of battle ever displayed such skill or rapidity of fire and evolution. The first and only important movement of their artillery, was a detour around the church of chapparel on our right and attack the train—Capt Walkers of the Icam Rangers promotly repor-Capt. Walker of the Tenn Rangers promptly repor-ted this, and the 5th Infantry was detached to meet it which it did handsomely, receiving the lancers in square and driving them by a well delivered volley. The c ry then pushed on again for the train and found the antry advancing in column of divisions upon the ey then retired and as they repassed the 5th the ed a fire from Lieut. Ridgley's two pieces which he wed at the nick of time. Two field pieces which arrived at the nick of time. Two field pieces which were following the enemy's cavalry, were also driven

eanwhile the enemy's left was riddled by the eighteen

were following the enemy's cavalry, were also drives back with them.

Meanwhile the enemy's left was riddied by the eighteen pounders which slowly advanced up the road—Dancan's Battery on the left neglecting the enemy's gans threw their fire into the Mexicans Infantry and swept whole ranks. The Sh Infantry on the left suffered severely from the enemy's fire. The grass was set on fire at the end of an hour's cannonading and obscured the enemy's position completely, and an interval of three quarters of an hour occurred. During this period, our right now esting on the eighteen-pounders, advanced along the wood, to the point originally occupied by the Mexicans left, and when the smoke had cleared away sufficiently to show the enemy, the fire was resumed with increased rapidity and execution. Duncan divided his battery on the left, giving a section to Lleut. Roland to operate in front, with the other he advanced beyond the burning pass, which was three feet high and the dames rolled 10 feet in the strong breeze and self-ed the prolongation of the enemy's right, enflishing that finsk completely.

Night found the two armies in this position. On the 9th the General packed the heavy train, collected the enemy's wounded in hospital, buried their dead, arranged our own wounded, among which we have to regret the sudden death of Maj Ringgold and probably Capt. Page, and moved on in pursuit of the enemy on the Maximoros road. They had taken post in the chappare the second time, occupying the bed of a stream called Resace de la Palma with their artillery on the road at the crossing. I have no time for details of this affair. The General brought up his troops by battalions and posted them, with brief orders to find the enemy with the bayonet, and placed the artillery where they could act on the road at. The Dragoons were beld in reserve, and as soon as the advance of our line had uncovered the Mexican batteries, Gen. Taylor told Capt. May that his time had come—Here is the enemy's batteries, sir; take it solens solens. May das

repelled a charge of Cavairy. Capt. Duncan with his battery did terrible execution—be is a most promising officer. Lieut Ridgley was also among the foremost—in truth, it was a series of brilliant skirmishes and heavy shocks, in which 1500 fighting men met with 6000 hand to hand, overwhelmed them with the precision of their voilles and the steady coolness of the bayonet drove from the field with the loss of their artillery, bazgage, pack mules, fixed ammunition, and near 2,000 stand of muskets.

The fort measuhle had heavy the standard process of the bayonet and the fort measuhle had been sent to the standard process.

stand of muskets.

The fort meashlie had been summoned, with true Mexican duplicity, and told that Taylor was flying. The Matamores newspapers and official bulletin called him a cowardly failor. In answer to the summons the officers plunc ed their swords into the parapet and replied, 'To the hill Up to the evening of the 9th, 1500 shells and 3000 shot had heen thrown, and the only loss was that of the brave cor with mortars, which will bring the town to terms. The navy will cooperate at the mouth of the river. The steam

navy will cooperate at the mouth of the river. The steam boats begin to carry supplies by that route. Gen. Taylor has just riven Gen. Vega a letter to Gen. Gaines and a letter of credit on his factor. The officers here and in the main body yied with their commander in delicate attentions to a brave and accomplished energy, who wen their admiration on the field, and was taken like a soldier in full harness and fighting gallantly to the last. Our loss about 30 killed and 140 weunded. Mexican loss at Palo Alto is set down by themselves at 450. At Resaca de la Palma 2,000 missing.

Since the battle our dragoons have been exchanged, grade for grade. The Mexican wounded were sent over

Since the battle our dragoous have been exchanged, grade for grade. The Mexican wounded were sent over to Matamoros. By the next arrival you will hear of the fall of the town and probably an ofter from them to receive Mr. Slidell in any capacity. It ought to be mentioned that some of our regiments are full. Two of them only have shout 300 men. Many instances have occurred of men handing their canteens to the wounded Mexicans and turning from them to fire upon others. There was not a single occurrence of cruelty toward the enemy. The morale of the army at its highest; it can now accomplish any thing, and they would die for a commander who does not ask them to go where he is not willing to lead, and one whose judgment they fully confide in.

fide in.

The steamers Galveston and Augusta arrived at Brazos St. Iago on the 12th, and were discharging when the Col. Harney left. The steam schooner James Cage left Brazos St. Iago in company with the Col. Harney, with dispatches for Galveston; consequently, the next arrival to be looked for will be the steamship Galveston.

The officers killed and wounded on the American side are as follows:

are as follows:

Major Brown, killed; Major Ringgold, wounded, (since dead); Capt. Page, wounded; Lieut. Luther, do.

May 12th—Lieut. Inge, 2d Dragoons, killed; Lieut. Cochrane, 4th Infantry, do; Lieut. Shadburne, 8th Infantry do. Lieut. Col. McIntosh, wounded; Lieut. Col. Payne, do; Capt. Montgomery, do; Capt. Hooe, do; Lieut. Gates, do; Lieut. Seldon, do; Lieut. McClure, do; Lieut. Burbank, do; Lieut. Jordan, do; Lieut. Fowler, do. Number of non-commissioned officers and privates not known.

Important Official Dispatch. Our Washington Correspondent has sent us the following: Com. Conner to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

Off VERA CRUZ. May 15. " The decided tone of the Mauti public, in connection with other indications, seem to leave no doubt that orders have been given to Gen. Arista to attack the American Army on the Del Norte, should a favorable occasion offer, under the belief that an attack is contemplated. I have considered it advisable and have determined to sail to-merrow morning for the Brazos Santiago, with the Cumberland, Rarian, Petomac, John Adams and Somers. The Falmouth I will leave to protect our interests and to watch the course of events. The appearance of the squadron at that place, with a knowledge of the considerable reinforcements it can afford to our army will, I think, cause the Maxican Generals to pause, if not altogether to abandon their designs of attacking Gen. Taylor. All accounts concur in stating the Mexican army to amount to nearly \$5,000 men. I ted assured the Government has not the means of maintaining this force for any length of time in the field,—indeed there is not for any length of time in the field,—indeed there is not take place, either of which events it is believed cannot be otherwise than favorable to the wishes of our Government in bringing about an amicable settlement of our difficulties in bringing about an amicable settlement of our difficulties. otherwise than favorable to the wishes of our Government in bringing about an amicable settlement of our difficulties with Mexico. The latter would andoubtedly contribute to that end, as it would place in power men wholly opposed to the policy at present pursued. Considerable activity has prevailed at this place since my arrival in sand strengthening the defences of the Castle und the Town of Vera Cruz. As far as I am able to ascertain there are now nearly if not quite 200 guns mounted in the Castle of St. Juan de Ulioa, and as many as 50 in the two Forts, and walls of the City, commanding the anchorage. Their guns walls of the City, commanding the anchorage. St. Jaan de Clox, and as may as a suchorage. Their guns walls of the City, commanding the anchorage. Their guns are all new and of heavy calibre, most of them being 32 and 42 pounders with a sumber of eight and ten inch Paixhan guns. There are said to be nearly 2,000 in the fortress and about the same number in the town.

"Your ob't serv". D. CONNER.

"To Hon. G. BANCROFT, Secty, Navy."

Another Dispatch from Com. Conner.

U. S. Ship Cumberland, Off the Bar of Brazos Santiago. Off the Bar of Brazos Santiago.

Off the Bar of Brazos Santiago.

"Sin: As stated in my communication to you of the 3d, the squadron left the Roads of Sacrificios on the morning of the 4tk, and has just anchored off the Bar of Santiago, where I have just been apprised that hostilities have actually taken place, some days since. As the sportunity by which I send this communication cannot be delayed, I have only time to add, that after communicating with Gen. Taylor, and ascertaining the situation of affairs at Matamoros, I shall remain here no longer than the presence of the squadron may be required. After which, it will be necessary for this ship, the Potomac and John Adams, to repair to Pensacola to replenish their provisions and water; in meantime, orders will be given to carry into execution your instructions in relation to the Blockade of the Mexican coast, and to meet and repol in the most decisive manner the hostilities of the Mexican nation. more small vessels are required, also one or two nell steamers of a draft of water not exceeding 8 feet. To Hen. GEO. BANCROFT, Sec'y, Navy."

TEXAN SOLDIERS FOR THE RIO GRANDE.—The Galveston Civilian of the 15th says.—A letter has been received here by Gen. Johnson, from Governor Henderson, dated the 5th instant in which the Governor Forest Company of the Legislature. The last Austin Democrat states that news had reached

Austin, from good authority, that the Camanches refuse to treat with or meet the United States Commissioners, and the inference was that these indians had been tampered F. A. Lumsden, Esq. one of the editors of

the New-Orleans Picayune, has raised a company of mousted gun-men for service in Texas. Major Brows, commanding the forces at

Fort Taylor, and reported among the killed, is Major Jacob Brown of the 7th Regiment of Infantry. The Whig Newspaper offered for sale in an advertisement herewith, is an old, respectable and flourlabing concern, which will reward the labors of an in-

dustrious and capable Editor and Printer.

NEW-YORK STATE LIBRARY .- We are indebted Having effected this, he marched, without waiting for reinforcements, on the evening of the 7th, and for reinforcements, on the evening of the 7th, and to the Sth. at 2 o'clock, found the enemy in position in front of a chapparel, which lies opposite to the timber of a stream called Pale Alio. The train about has been miny Church in present Bishops for reinforcements, on the evening of the action of the committee are originally constituted, shall be staplers, and if practicable shall be so at the time of the action of the action

Reply to Hou. Samuel Simons, M. C. and M. D. Correspondence of The Tribune

WASHINGTON, May 9 7846 My recent visit to the North threw me so much which demand attention. And first among my dewith Hon. SAMUEL SIMONS, of Connecticut, M. Agent.

I have before me a copy of the "Republican Farmer," published in Bridgeport, Connecticut, sent to me by a Whig friend. The Dr. had not the manliness to send me one. The letter is signed "Rowland," but its assumption and vulgarity show too plainly the ex-Chairman of the Committee on ravings, whose antics in the last Congress curseveral stubborn cases of dyspepsis much more ef-fectually than he could have done by regular prac-

e. The occasion of this ebullition of the Dr.'s wrath was a letter which I addressed to my Whig friends in Connecticut, just before the Election in that State, in which I did but justice to the present very able delegation in Congress from that noble little State, for the services which they have rendered to their constituents. Among other things I stathat TRUMAN SMITH had got an appropriation lost in the last Congress by the unpopularity of Dr. Simons, though reported by the con

The Dr. in reply writes a very savage letter in the "Farmer" of April 7th. He states that he understands that "Richelieu" is "that same" Mr. &c-that I am a quasi Albino-that I was found useful in some camp service during the last Presi-dential canvass—that I am repudiated by my coun-trymen—that I was driven from the House of Repesentatives, on a motion made by the "high-mind ed" BRINKERHOFF-that I was wrong in stating ase of the Bridgeport harbor appropriation, in-ich as he had got the committee to add \$5,000 to \$10,000, reported originally, which passed unop-posed—and, lastly, that the correspondent of the "sulphareous Tribune" may take his choice of being "a liar or a jackass."

ATo each of these points I will reply, beginning at last, in imitation of the Dr. who always did bu

leave as a personal matter between the Doctor and the responsible Editor. The choice he offers me I politely decline. Nobody can offer to give what does not belong to him. The epithets which he of-fers to bestow, belong so exclusively to himself, that it would be ungenerous to share them with him. It would be robbing him of old family por-

er, there is no ealightened jury in Christendom which would refuse to grant the Doctor damages. My original charge was true, substantially, in every particular. The Doctor tries to escape by saying it was not at the last Session, but it was during ing it was not at the last the last Congress.

I have examined the House Documents, and shall I have examined the House Documents and shall in the Doctor is mis-

state the facts more explicitly. The Doctor is mis-taken even with regard to the last Session. The original bill reported last Session did not contain an appropriation for Bridgeport either of \$10,000 or \$15,000, but an amendment, offered, I believe, by Mr. McClelland, of Michigan, did contain an appro-priation of \$15,000—not so with 5 added to it, as stated. The Docter, probably aware of the fate of the appropriation if he advocated it, wisely held his tongue, as I can see no mention of his name in the debate, and it passed, but was vetoed.

debate, and it passed, but was veloced.

But it was the first session of the last Congress
which I meant to refer to. The River and Harbor
bill was reported without an appropriation for
Bridgeport. Some representations were made to
the Committee that Bridgeport Harbor should not be neglected, and they accordingly agreed to put \$15,000 in the bill for that purpose. But Dr. Si-mons wanted to have the credit of moving and car-\$15,000 in the but for that it moving and car-mons wanted to have the credit of moving and car-mons the amendment. The Committee, therefore, rying the amendment. The Committee yielded the business to his management.

ing the amendment. The Committee ielded the business to his management.

April 9th, 1844, if I rightly remember, the Doctor April 9th, 1844, if I rightly remember. The Committee, Mc. Harbor. The Chairman of the Committee, McClelland, said that the Committee were in favor of this. Several other amendments were made, and the bill as amended was reported from the Committee of the Whole to the House.

May 16th, the bill was before the House, and the

Bridgeport amendment was brought up first. It is said, I know not how truly, that Dr. Simons had just returned from the horse-races in a great stew as the vote was about to be taken, and called for the Yeas and Nays. I have examined both the National Intelligencer and the Globe, and they both agree in stating the facts that the Doctor's demand for the Yeas and Nays was not seconded, nor even treated with respect, though one-fifth of the House is competent to order them. A count was had, however, and the amendment was lost, only 39 voting in the affirmative—the negative not counted. Every other amendment reported to the House—though none more just than that for Bridgeport—was adopted; and the hill as arounded with the execution of the and the bill as amended, with the exception of the Doctor's pet amendment, was passed by a vote of 96 to 83. I am firmly of the opinion that, if Dr. S. had let the Committee report the amendment, and had refrained from advocating it, it would have passed with the others. Am I not, therefore, justi-fied in saying that it was lost by his unpopularity— (See House Journal, May 16, 44, page 935, and pa-

pers of that date.)

I shall not enter, at present, into a description of the Hon. Member's unpopularity; but every Member of the 28th Congress remembers that, whenever anything was said of the Engraving Committee, there was a general roar of laughter all over the

As for the expulsion of The Tribune from the House for telling the truth, that matter has received

careful to state only what I know to be true, and I will not have any statements wrongfully contradicted. Should I fall into error, or do any man injury, t would afford me sincere pleasure to correct and nake reparation. But to such underhand specimake reparation. But to such underhand speci-mens of vulgar abuse there is but one way of reply-ing. When fools are the theme, satire should be the weapon. The Doctor, when in Congress, always wished a soft seat to compensate for his hard labors on the Engraving Committee. If he wishes to sit on a very soft seat, he had better stand on his tend.

RICHELIEU.

THE MORMONS.-We learn from a gentleman direct from Nauvoo, that Ms. WARREN'S proclamation of Fuesday, the 12th inst. to the citizens of Hancock county, was, as we supposed, issued upon the proceedings of the meeting held on Saturday, the 0th, at Pontoone. That, on the day following, the Major received two let-That, on the day following, the Major received two let-ters, we presume anonymous, from Carthage, advising him and his command to leave the city of Nauvoo by the 15th—yesterday—or that, in the event of a non-compil-ance, it might be worse with him. In other words, if we understand the purport of the letter correctly, it was a plain intimation of a disposition to second the proceed-ings of the Pontosuc meeting; enter the city on the 15th, and drive out and destroy the property of all the Mormons who remained. We understand that Major Mormons who remanded, we dustries the work was now was preparing to meet the emergency, and our knowledge of the man justifies the belief that he will not swerve from his position or purpose, for any alight opposition.

[St. Louis Repub., 16th.

CHAPPORAL — The Charleston News says that Wampsville, N. Wampsville, N. Wampsville, N. West Henrichta, do Butternus, do the word "Chapporal" has been frequently men-tioned in reference to the Mexican War, as furnishing shelter for a party in ambush; the word is used as synonymous with Mattorales. Chapporal, sigg a compact mass of bushes matted together; MATTORALES means a good many not com-These clusters occur in great numbers, some being merely a collection of bushes covering small spaces, and separated by intervening openings. Others extend over many acres, and for miles; they are composed principally of thorny bushes and the prickly pear. These plants of course grow wild, but are collected and planted so as to form hedges and fences around the cultivated grounds, which will keep out all animals, even hors. It is said the Chapporals afford excellent shelter and con It is said that ment for an army in ambush, as the men may conclumps of bushes, where they may remain unseen and unnoticed. The whole country between the Nucces and the Rio Grande is interspersed with these Chapporals and salt lakes, with but a small, a very small, sprinkling of fresh water or grass.

NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee, if w resolved, that no premium be awarded on fine woo sheep except the sheep shall have been sheared at the preceding shearing season; that the fleeces be that the date of the shearing and the age of the given; that on the sheep and fleece jointly the prem be awarded; that the Committee consist of five, to whom at least, as the Committee are originally

Business Notices.

For advertising in the papers of the neighboring Countles and States for the cu behind that I have neglected to notice several things well as families and individuals for the Spring and Summer trade now is the time-and in Southern and Wes ferred items I find a running account on my books tern Papers for the Fall trade. V. B. PALMER is the

Toothache can be cured, says an advertisement and so say we, and that forthwith in an easy and quick There is no need of complaining about the toothache now, for it can be removed by the improved nstruments of Messra, Bitchcock & Bisisdell, Dentists

341 Broadway, to whom we would urge all to go. CLAISVOTANCE APPLIED TO THE TREATMENT OF DIMEASE. Dr. WESSTER has removed to 103 Chambers st. where he and his Clairvoyant may be consulted for disease daily, be_

tween the hours of 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. my 28 31001.

Sanns's Sansaparilla.—This medicine stands unrivalled based as it is on its own forthnic merts, for the removal and radical cure of those diseases to which it is peculiarly adapted. Selng entirely vectable and conformed of the choicest selection of ingredients, which act in consonance with the laws that govern the animal economy, the system is evabled to throw off disease, take on a beeithy action, and the powers of nature resume their natural functions—Thousands can and have treatfied to its efficacy in removing various chronic constitutional obsesses, originating burnhealthy or deprayed state of the blood and other dules, scrollain or coloragement of the glands, rhoumstian and immercially or deprayed and other failed and other dules. tween the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. my 26 3toot* beaithy or deprayed state of the blood and other falon, seronia or enlargement of the glands, rheumstiam and lambago, sair rheum, ringworm, bartee's itch extens and other similar affections, are safely and effectually curred by its use. Frepared and sold, wholesain and result, by A. B. O. SANIS Druggists, 10b Fultonet, corner of William, New-York. Sold also at 278 Broadway, 77 East Broadway, and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price Shaper costies. S. a bottles for \$4.5

To Families, Merchants, Thavelers, &c. visiting New-York - The house of Comstock & Co. having now ob-

The original and genuine Pain Extractor Depot.
Hays's Limiment for the Piles.
The Extract of Sarsaparilla to purify the blood.
East indis Hair Dye.
Roach Sane to kill Roaches and Bed Bugs.
Also, the only Laboratory and Soap Works for the genuic Walnut Oil Military Shaving Soap, made only genuine y.Mr. Wm. Johnson. Mr. Wm. Johnson. Johnson's Kaiydor for removing freckles, tan sunburn and

Journal of the complexion.

A warranted remedy for Renumalism.

Slick Hesslache Render.

Handarctief Essences, all kinds.

All varieties of Perfunery.

Baim of Columbis for the Hair.

Ox Marrow and bear 2011, warranted pure.

Mirfian Baisam for the bair.

Antiegua Olia, Otto of Rose in gilt bottles, &c. at the
Steam Soap Works and Laboratory 21 Cortlandest Net

ork.
The only true depot for the Megical Pain Extractor, is at 21 Cortland-st. 21 Cortland-st.

Notice. - The Walnut Oil Military Shaving Soan, which invention of Mr. Wm. Johnson, now NOTICE.—The Walnut Oil Military Shaving Soan, which has no equal, is the invention of Mr. Win Johnson, now the only manufacturer of the true articles, 41 (Cortland-Land has no connection with any Vroom & Fowler, as represented by those who endeavor to make capital out of his name for the manufacture and sale of a spurious article, my18 lmis.

The only true depot for the Magical Pain Extractor is at 21 Cortland 4t. mil 1 limis TO THE MEXICAN VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE MEXICAN VOLUNTEERS.
You brave galland men who by August, or sooner,
Will be lords of the halls of the famed Montezuma,
You patriot freemen, when you appear there
It should be with a beautiful head of dark hair.
And if there be any (as doubtless there is)
Are minus of whissers, or foe mustachos,
Why you can have both, that is, if you're willing.
To expend the poor amo of a pairty three shilling.
For Jones's Hair Restorative will force hair to grow
On the face, on the bead, on the chin or the brow,
And it sho in size shar that is grey, red or ferry,
Dark sliky and fine—If his coarse, rough or wirey.
It softens it, cleans it, and makes it so fine
Ay, glorious, magnificant and truly divine.
And if there be any with eruptions or pimples,
Scurvy, sait-theum or sun-burn, (diagrace to all dimples,)
Why a case of the Jones's famed Chemical Soap
Will quickly dispet them and make then elope.
Twill make their coarse axin, though 'us rough and unevec,
Smooth, healthy and clear—as the garden of Eden—
And if when you've conquered—why handsome you'd live,
Use a cate of Jones's Soap—and Hair Restorative.
Both these results and truly excellent settles are sold at
the sign of the American Eagle, \$2 Chatham st. or 415
Broad way, and 139 Fattons at Broadly, last ectered a store in

The Lady who on Friday last extend a store in Chatham at and inquired the address of the depot for Jones's Italian Chen ical Sosp, left a gold broach. The lady stated that her daughter had been cared of freedless and sunbarn by the above Jones's Sosp, and that she would not go in the country without it. She can have her property by calling for it.

New-York and Eric Railroad Compr.ny-J. B. Clarkson, Agent. Barge Sam Marsh - 35 tubs butter, 1 cow, 22 calves, 15

Barge Sam March - 35 tobs butter, I cow, 22 calves, 19 sheep, I box ergs, lot chickens, Capt Griswold; I bid sie, J Burridge; 16 tons rig tron. W H Townsend; 18 box; charcoal, A Banis; 12 to, F Salmon; 2 bales weed, 18 war, A Reynold; 23 tube butter, 5 calves, 5 sheep, Capt Parson; 1 bbl, I box, 5 bdls houks and hinges, &c. I Valges; [6 bage bark, Chailes Hisburer, 2 boils whicky, 4 boxes organ, 3 sheep, 17 calves, 18 tube butter, Gapt A S Trimble; 7 rolls leather, D Moffatt; 7 bloxes, &c i plane forte, for the butter, A Horchine; 55 time butter, 10 calves, 4 sheep, 17 lambs, 1 calve butter, Capt D A Hisber; di tube butter, 2 fixins do, 2 calves, 6 lambs, Capt Hoy; Quantity milk arrived wook ending 16 h May, 169,018 gust a.

R & I Lawton's Line—Barge Superior—500 bales hay to

Produce and Country Merchandise Arriving at New-York. Produce and Country Merchandise Arriving at New-York.

Swiftune line—Rarge Albany—121 bils flour, W. S. Alion

& Co.159 do, N. H. Wolf; 1'0 do, H. C. Beals & Co.; 106 bils
beef, Phillips & Aborn; 2 bils tailow, I do bears, 1 do
tongues, Snilwell & Co.; 17 bils tailow, Phillips & Aborn;
2 bils butter, 2 kegs do, Dater, Miller & Go; 6 bils eggs, 4
sabes, Coman & Hophins; 125 bils pork, 7 do tailow;
1 cask do, 5 bils lard, 12 kegs do, 56 bils pork, 1 do tailow;
1 keg buter, 2 kegs lard, Phillips & Aborn; 39 bils beef, 3
do pork, 1 keg lard, Alfred Greenlen; 20 cases, Austens &
Spileer; 29 casks beef, Clark & Coleman, 8 bales wool,
Samuel Harris, 4 boxes, 4 bales fors, 1 bale skins Treadwell; 1 box, N. D. Boughton; 2 bils pork, D. S. Moingham;
1 do C. Iror, E. Gorsing & Go; 1 box do, Folier, Slous
& Alford; 21 bils aboutders, Work & Drek; 56 empty bids,
M. C. Ely; Zusles wool, T. Vanther; 7 bils tobacco, Solivan

N C Ely; 2 oates wood, T Vantine, 7 hhds tobacco. Solivan & Co; 1 hhd do, Wm Lamking; 18 do, Oelricha & Krager, 5 bbls provisions, 8 G. Chase; 197 bbls heef, Kest, Kinnan & Co; 25 bbl- ports, 54 do lard, Babeick & Co; 15 bbls ports, 44 do lard, H Byd-moug; 1 bbl ham. Nevins & Son.

— Same Line— Boat K-nineky— 8 bbls a-bes, Mead & Co; 76 bbls do, Dater, Miller & Co; 27 do, Hoffman & Balley; 64 do, Coman & Hopkins; 1115 bbls dour, Dows & G-ry; 22 do, Ystes & Peaponon; 2 bbls sabes o Corowin; 3 do, Pope Catilin; 12 do, Hoffman & Balley; 5 do, White & Lock word; 7 do, Detr, Miller & Co; 63 bbls dour, 3b if do, J M Hoyt & Son; 69 bbls bits wines, Dows & Cary; 4 bbls ashes, Athey & Freeman; 9 bbs do, Bustwick & Onderdonk; 1 do, W H Hays; 18 bead cettle, owner.

New York and Troy Line—Barge Kenny—576 bush corn, P. W Danham & Son; 100 bbls acthe anathes, Rosewell & Payson; 13 bbls ashes, Ketchum & Perry; 8 casks do, Morely & Hyde, 4 bx goods, Corlies, Haydock & Go; 23 pcs marble, Thorp & Anderson; 72 bdls paper, Parsan & Browles & Tucker; 34 bbls & Peter Danger, 25 bbls, G W Gyton; 17 cosboys, Wm Patridge & Son; 1 box books, M H Newman; 1 bbl pontatoes, 1 pot butter, Dr Bita; I crate stone ware, Israel Burger; 7 bbls lard, C Perry; 18 hoxes axes, 1 box tools, D Simmons; 8 box seases, 1 box tools, D Simmons; 8 box seases, 1 box tools, D Simmons; 1 box seases, 1 box tools, O Simmons; 10 kers spikes, E Pratt & Browber; 1 box paper, Wm P White; 2 bbs sease. E Pratt & Browber; 1 box paper, Wm P White; 2 bbs sease. Vandervoert; Shouse do, J Grosvenor & Co; 3 hoxes bute, Cark & Wilson; 10 kegs spikes, E Prait & Brothers; 1 tox paper, Wil P White; 2 hox paper, T Joses; 1 103 µs send; 2 hbis do, 2 brs tobacco; E Roome; 1 box misstonary goods, 10t furniture, Luce & Tippet.

Old Troy Line—Catlin—Barge Cleveland—530 hhs flour, 31 do pork, J M Hoyt & Soc; 1200 hbis flour, Suydam, Reed & Co; 12 bbis pork, Warring & Co.

Same Line—Barge Lowa—515 hbis flour, Suydam, Sage & Co; 110 do, N H Wolf; 439 db; Hicks & Co; 121 do, Arbey & Freeman; 90 do, H C Beals & Co; 2200 bush corn, Pope Gailin.

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